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UNION MEMBERS IN 2002

In 2002, 13.2 percent of wage and salary workers were union members, down from 13.4 percent (as revised) in 2001, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The number of persons belonging to a union fell by 280,000 over the year to 16.1 million in 2002. The union membership rate has steadily declined from a high of 20.1 percent in 1983, the first year for which comparable union data are available. Some highlights from the 2002 data are:

- Men were more likely to be union members than women.
- The union membership rate for blacks was unchanged and remained higher than the rates for either whites or Hispanics.
- Nearly 4 in 10 government workers were union members in 2002, compared with less than 1 in 10 workers in private-sector industries. The transportation industry had the highest private-sector rate of unionization.
- Nearly two-fifths of workers in protective service occupations were union members in 2002. Protective service occupations include firefighters and police officers. This group has had the highest union membership rate of any broad occupation group in every year since 1983.

Membership by Industry and Occupation

In 2002, workers in the public sector had a union membership rate over four times that of private-sector employees, 37.5 percent compared with 8.5 percent. The unionization rate for government workers has held steady since 1983. The rate for private industry workers has fallen by nearly half over the same time period. Within government, local government workers had the highest union membership rate, 42.8 percent. This

Changes in Union Membership Estimates

Estimates for 2001 and 2002 presented in this release are based on Census 2000 population controls. Consequently, the estimates for 2001 appearing in this release may differ from those published earlier, which were based on population controls derived from the 1990 census. In addition, the data on "represented by unions" incorporate a minor change to the allocation procedure for that item. The change in procedure had a small effect on the estimates. Estimates for 2001 and 2002 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. For further information on these changes, see the Technical Note.

group includes the heavily unionized occupations of teachers, police officers, and firefighters. Among private industries, transportation had the highest union membership rate, at 23.8 percent. Construction and durable goods manufacturing also had higher-than-average rates, at 17.2 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively. The industry with the lowest unionization rate in 2002 was finance, insurance, and real estate—1.9 percent. (See table 3.)

Among occupational groups, protective service workers continued to have the highest unionization rate in 2002, at 37.0 percent. Precision production, craft, and repair workers and operators, fabricators, and laborers also had higher-than-average union membership rates at 20.7 percent and 19.1 percent, respectively. Workers in these occupations typically are employed in the highly unionized industries of manufacturing and construction. Professional specialty workers, a group that includes teachers, also had a higher-than-average union membership rate in 2002, at 19.2 percent. Sales occupations had the lowest unionization rate—3.6 percent. (See table 3.)

Demographic Characteristics of Union Members

In 2002, union membership rates were higher for men (14.7 percent) than for women (11.6 percent). The union membership rate for men fell from 15.0 percent in 2001, while the rate for women was unchanged. The gap between men's and women's rates has narrowed considerably since 1983, when the rate for men was 10 percentage points higher than the rate for women.

Blacks were more likely to be union members (16.9 percent) than either whites (12.8 percent) or Hispanics (10.5 percent). Black men had the highest unionization rate (18.2 percent) among the major demographic groups, and Hispanic women and white women had the lowest rates, 9.8 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively. Union membership rates were highest among workers between the ages of 45 to 54 years. Full-time workers were more than twice as likely as part-time workers to be union members. (See table 1.)

Union Representation of Nonmembers

About 1.7 million wage and salary workers were represented by a union on their main job in 2002, while not being union members themselves. (See table 1.) Over half of these workers were employed in government and about 20 percent worked in the services industry. (See table 3.)

Earnings

In 2002, full-time wage and salary workers who were union members had median usual weekly earnings of \$740, compared with a median of \$587 for wage and salary workers who were not represented by unions. (See table 2.) The difference reflects a variety of influences in addition to coverage by a collective bargaining agreement, including variations in the distributions of union members and nonunion employees by occupation, industry, firm size, or geographic region. (For a discussion of the problem of differentiating between the influence of unionization status and the influence of other worker characteristics on employee earnings, see "Measuring union-nonunion earnings differences," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1990.)

Union Membership by State

Union membership rates in many states also declined slightly in 2002, with 33 states and the District of Columbia reporting lower membership rates and 15 states registering increases. Two states reported no change in their union membership rates from 2001 to 2002. Twenty-eight states had union membership rates below that of the U.S., while 21 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates. Once again, all states in the East North Central, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific divisions had union membership rates above

the national average of 13.2 percent, while all states in the East South Central and West South Central divisions had rates below it. (See table 5 and chart 1.)

Four states had union membership rates over 20.0 percent in 2002—New York (25.3 percent), Hawaii (24.4 percent), Alaska (24.3 percent), and Michigan (21.1 percent). This is the same rank order as in 2001. All four states have had rates above 20.0 percent every year since data became regularly available in 1995. North Carolina and South Carolina also continued to report the lowest union membership rates, 3.2 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively. These two states have had the lowest union membership rates each year since the state series became available.

The largest numbers of union members lived in California (2.5 million), New York (2.0 million), and Illinois (1.1 million). Over half (8.1 million) of the 16.1 million union members in the U.S. lived in six states, although these states accounted for only 35 percent of wage and salary employment nationally.

The number of union members in a state depends on both its population size and union membership rate. Texas (the second most populous state) had less than one-fourth as many union members as New York (the third largest), despite having nearly 1.0 million more wage and salary employees. Similarly, Florida (the fourth largest state) and Indiana (the fourteenth) had virtually the same number of union members, even though Florida's wage and salary employment level was more than double that of Indiana.

Technical Note

The estimates in this release are obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which provides the basic information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment. The survey is conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau from a scientifically selected national sample of about 60,000 households. The union membership and earnings data are tabulated from one-quarter of the CPS monthly sample and are limited to wage and salary workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers.

The estimates for 2001 and 2002 presented in this release incorporate two changes. Consequently, the estimates for 2001 appearing in this release may differ from those previously published, and the estimates for 2001 and 2002 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years.

One change is the use of Census 2000-based population controls in the estimation process for both the 2001 and 2002 data. Sample results from the CPS are weighted up to independent estimates of the population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic origin. The weights, or population controls, are developed using counts of the civilian non-institutional population derived from the decennial census and are updated using information from administrative records. Previously published estimates of union membership in 2001 were based on population controls from the 1990 census. For a discussion of the introduction of Census 2000 population controls and the impact their introduction had on CPS data, see “Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf> on the BLS Web site.

Second, the data on “represented by unions” incorporate a minor change to the allocation procedure for that item. The change in procedure had a small effect on the estimates.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200, TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the “true” population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending upon the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the “true” population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or

unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For a full discussion of the reliability of data from the CPS and information on estimating standard errors, see the “Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error” section of *Employment and Earnings*.

Definitions

The principal definitions used in this release are described briefly below.

Union members. Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

Represented by unions. Data refer to union members, as well as workers who have no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

Usual weekly earnings. Data represent earnings before taxes and other deductions and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received (at the main job in the case of multiple jobholders). Prior to 1994, respondents were asked how much they usually earned per week. Since January 1994, respondents have been asked to identify the easiest way for them to report earnings (hourly, weekly, biweekly, twice monthly, monthly, annually, other) and how much they usually earn in the reported time period. Earnings reported on a basis other than weekly are converted to a weekly equivalent. The term “usual” is as perceived by the respondent. If the respondent asks for a definition of usual, interviewers are instructed to define the term as more than half the weeks worked during the past 4 or 5 months.

Median earnings. The median is the amount which divides a given earnings distribution into two equal groups, one having earnings above the median and the other having earnings below the median.

The estimating procedure places each reported or calculated weekly earnings value into \$50-wide intervals which are centered around multiples of \$50. The actual value is estimated through the linear interpolation of the interval in which the median lies.

Wage and salary workers. Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors but, for the purposes of the union membership and earnings series, excludes all self-employed persons, regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

Full-time workers. Workers who usually work 35 hours or more per week at their sole or principal job.

Part-time workers. Workers who usually work fewer than 35 hours per week at their sole or principal job.

Hispanic origin. Refers to persons who are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Hispanic origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; hence, they are included in the numbers for the white and black populations.

Table 1. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by selected characteristics

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	2001					2002				
	Total em- ployed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²		Total em- ployed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²	
		Total	Percent of em- ployed	Total	Percent of em- ployed		Total	Percent of em- ployed	Total	Percent of em- ployed
SEX AND AGE										
Total, 16 years and over	122,482	16,387	13.4	18,114	14.8	122,007	16,107	13.2	17,771	14.6
16 to 24 years	19,698	1,015	5.2	1,184	6.0	19,258	985	5.1	1,132	5.9
25 years and over	102,784	15,372	15.0	16,930	16.5	102,748	15,122	14.7	16,639	16.2
25 to 34 years	28,809	3,264	11.3	3,659	12.7	28,251	3,164	11.2	3,540	12.5
35 to 44 years	31,962	4,733	14.8	5,191	16.2	31,296	4,442	14.2	4,876	15.6
45 to 54 years	26,909	5,068	18.8	5,543	20.6	27,086	5,011	18.5	5,470	20.2
55 to 64 years	12,032	2,063	17.1	2,265	18.8	12,982	2,257	17.4	2,469	19.0
65 years and over	3,072	243	7.9	272	8.9	3,133	247	7.9	284	9.1
Men, 16 years and over										
16 to 24 years	63,756	9,578	15.0	10,410	16.3	63,383	9,335	14.7	10,135	16.0
25 years and over	10,137	607	6.0	704	6.9	9,862	610	6.2	691	7.0
25 to 34 years	53,619	8,971	16.7	9,706	18.1	53,521	8,724	16.3	9,444	17.6
35 to 44 years	15,627	1,983	12.7	2,169	13.9	15,297	1,878	12.3	2,075	13.6
45 to 54 years	16,657	2,821	16.9	3,028	18.2	16,390	2,632	16.1	2,821	17.2
55 to 64 years	13,561	2,840	20.9	3,070	22.6	13,611	2,793	20.5	3,006	22.1
65 years and over	6,168	1,195	19.4	1,292	20.9	6,593	1,285	19.5	1,386	21.0
Women, 16 years and over	1,605	131	8.1	148	9.2	1,630	136	8.3	156	9.5
Women, 16 years and over										
16 to 24 years	58,726	6,809	11.6	7,704	13.1	58,624	6,772	11.6	7,636	13.0
25 years and over	9,561	409	4.3	480	5.0	9,397	375	4.0	441	4.7
25 to 34 years	49,166	6,400	13.0	7,224	14.7	49,227	6,398	13.0	7,195	14.6
35 to 44 years	13,181	1,281	9.7	1,490	11.3	12,954	1,285	9.9	1,465	11.3
45 to 54 years	15,305	1,912	12.5	2,163	14.1	14,906	1,810	12.1	2,055	13.8
55 to 64 years	13,349	2,227	16.7	2,474	18.5	13,474	2,218	16.5	2,464	18.3
65 years and over	5,864	868	14.8	973	16.6	6,390	972	15.2	1,083	17.0
RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND SEX	1,467	113	7.7	124	8.5	1,503	112	7.4	128	8.5
White, 16 years and over										
Men	101,546	13,209	13.0	14,574	14.4	101,081	12,929	12.8	14,227	14.1
Women	53,731	7,909	14.7	8,585	16.0	53,304	7,699	14.4	8,334	15.6
Black, 16 years and over	47,815	5,300	11.1	5,989	12.5	47,776	5,230	10.9	5,893	12.3
Men	14,261	2,409	16.9	2,668	18.7	14,127	2,383	16.9	2,648	18.7
Women	6,488	1,221	18.8	1,330	20.5	6,499	1,184	18.2	1,297	20.0
Hispanic origin, 16 years and over	7,773	1,188	15.3	1,338	17.2	7,628	1,198	15.7	1,351	17.7
Men	15,174	1,679	11.1	1,876	12.4	15,522	1,637	10.5	1,822	11.7
Women	8,997	1,032	11.5	1,136	12.6	9,130	1,012	11.1	1,113	12.2
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS ³	6,177	647	10.5	740	12.0	6,392	625	9.8	709	11.1
Full-time workers										
Part-time workers	101,187	14,921	14.7	16,445	16.3	100,201	14,591	14.6	16,077	16.0
	21,057	1,437	6.8	1,637	7.8	21,573	1,484	6.9	1,658	7.7

¹ Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

² Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

³ The distinction between full- and part-time workers is based on hours usually worked. Beginning in 1994, these data will not sum to totals because full- or part-time status on the principal job is not identifiable for a small number of multiple jobholders.

NOTE: Data for 2001 have been revised to reflect the introduction of

Census 2000-based population controls. In addition, data on "represented by unions" incorporate a minor change to the allocation procedure for that item. The change in procedure had a small effect on the estimates. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 2. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by union affiliation and selected characteristics

Characteristic	2001				2002			
	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non-union	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non-union
SEX AND AGE								
Total, 16 years and over	\$595	\$717	\$711	\$573	\$609	\$740	\$734	\$587
16 to 24 years	375	471	473	368	381	497	494	374
25 years and over	629	732	727	610	647	753	748	623
25 to 34 years	576	654	645	559	591	682	670	577
35 to 44 years	655	742	736	634	669	759	753	647
45 to 54 years	691	775	773	661	707	789	787	675
55 to 64 years	641	745	744	614	673	787	784	639
65 years and over	472	607	604	441	502	592	594	484
Men, 16 years and over	668	764	759	642	680	780	776	652
16 to 24 years	390	481	485	384	392	498	494	385
25 years and over	718	779	777	700	732	797	793	713
25 to 34 years	616	697	688	605	627	722	710	614
35 to 44 years	752	798	793	741	759	810	806	747
45 to 54 years	797	811	811	788	808	831	831	796
55 to 64 years	767	800	807	749	799	836	838	779
65 years and over	550	693	709	522	583	610	616	576
Women, 16 years and over	511	643	638	493	530	667	662	510
16 to 24 years	353	456	455	348	366	495	494	361
25 years and over	541	655	651	518	570	679	674	542
25 to 34 years	513	600	597	502	531	624	619	517
35 to 44 years	544	641	639	522	573	669	666	548
45 to 54 years	587	720	715	553	603	730	726	581
55 to 64 years	539	656	658	512	574	706	705	542
65 years and over	372	494	483	359	428	550	551	414
RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND SEX								
White, 16 years and over	610	739	734	589	624	763	757	602
Men	688	782	779	663	702	804	801	674
Women	521	666	660	503	549	695	688	521
Black, 16 years and over	486	604	598	462	498	615	610	477
Men	517	651	637	497	523	651	640	502
Women	452	563	563	424	474	588	588	445
Hispanic origin, 16 years and over	413	575	572	398	423	623	617	408
Men	433	606	605	413	449	666	656	422
Women	385	500	499	371	396	558	569	381

¹ Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

² Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

NOTE: Data for 2001 have been revised to reflect the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls. In addition, data on "represented

by unions" incorporate a minor change to the allocation procedure for that item. The change in procedure had a small effect on the estimates. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full-time workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 3. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by occupation and industry

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and industry	2001					2002				
	Total em- ployed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²		Total em- ployed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²	
		Total	Percent of em- ployed	Total	Percent of em- ployed		Total	Percent of em- ployed	Total	Percent of em- ployed
OCCUPATION										
Managerial and professional specialty	36,660	4,665	12.7	5,417	14.8	36,969	4,788	13.0	5,534	15.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17,075	945	5.5	1,148	6.7	17,296	1,005	5.8	1,223	7.1
Professional specialty	19,585	3,720	19.0	4,269	21.8	19,674	3,783	19.2	4,310	21.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,335	3,208	8.8	3,632	10.0	35,767	3,175	8.9	3,552	9.9
Technicians and related support	4,448	474	10.7	537	12.1	4,349	469	10.8	524	12.0
Sales occupations	13,749	480	3.5	549	4.0	13,810	496	3.6	559	4.0
Administrative support, including clerical	18,138	2,253	12.4	2,545	14.0	17,607	2,210	12.5	2,469	14.0
Service occupations	17,434	2,296	13.2	2,504	14.4	17,898	2,249	12.6	2,473	13.8
Protective service	2,482	936	37.7	1,004	40.5	2,584	957	37.0	1,021	39.5
Service, except protective service	14,952	1,360	9.1	1,500	10.0	15,314	1,293	8.4	1,452	9.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,886	2,740	21.3	2,874	22.3	12,413	2,570	20.7	2,686	21.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,250	3,394	19.7	3,590	20.8	16,901	3,235	19.1	3,422	20.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,676	1,338	20.0	1,413	21.2	6,269	1,184	18.9	1,244	19.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,226	1,215	23.2	1,292	24.7	5,294	1,163	22.0	1,241	23.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,347	841	15.7	885	16.6	5,338	888	16.6	938	17.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1,917	83	4.3	98	5.1	2,058	89	4.3	104	5.1
INDUSTRY										
Private wage and salary workers	103,142	9,201	8.9	10,028	9.7	102,419	8,756	8.5	9,548	9.3
Agriculture	1,725	27	1.6	36	2.1	1,819	42	2.3	48	2.6
Nonagricultural industries	101,417	9,174	9.0	9,993	9.9	100,598	8,714	8.7	9,501	9.4
Mining	531	66	12.4	70	13.1	458	39	8.5	46	10.0
Construction	7,054	1,275	18.1	1,321	18.7	6,883	1,184	17.2	1,228	17.8
Manufacturing	18,501	2,697	14.6	2,861	15.5	17,324	2,484	14.3	2,621	15.1
Durable goods	11,252	1,690	15.0	1,787	15.9	10,344	1,612	15.6	1,687	16.3
Nondurable goods	7,249	1,008	13.9	1,073	14.8	6,979	872	12.5	935	13.4
Transportation and public utilities	7,502	1,752	23.4	1,851	24.7	7,432	1,712	23.0	1,810	24.3
Transportation	4,501	1,077	23.9	1,140	25.3	4,524	1,078	23.8	1,133	25.0
Communications and public utilities	3,001	675	22.5	711	23.7	2,908	634	21.8	677	23.3
Wholesale and retail trade	25,354	1,182	4.7	1,298	5.1	25,475	1,134	4.5	1,256	4.9
Wholesale trade	4,615	254	5.5	273	5.9	4,514	220	4.9	238	5.3
Retail trade	20,740	928	4.5	1,025	4.9	20,961	914	4.4	1,018	4.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,742	156	2.0	217	2.8	7,849	151	1.9	196	2.5
Services	34,733	2,046	5.9	2,376	6.8	35,178	2,011	5.7	2,344	6.7
Government workers	19,340	7,186	37.2	8,086	41.8	19,588	7,351	37.5	8,223	42.0
Federal	3,324	1,046	31.5	1,221	36.8	3,296	1,063	32.3	1,244	37.7
State	5,729	1,737	30.3	1,980	34.6	5,706	1,758	30.8	2,005	35.1
Local	10,287	4,403	42.8	4,885	47.5	10,585	4,530	42.8	4,974	47.0

¹ Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

² Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

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Census 2000-based population controls. In addition, data on "represented by unions" incorporate a minor change to the allocation procedure for that item. The change in procedure had a small effect on the estimates. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

Table 4. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by union affiliation, occupation, and industry

Occupation and industry	2001				2002			
	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non-union	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non-union
OCCUPATION								
Managerial and professional specialty	\$859	\$865	\$860	\$859	\$884	\$890	\$884	\$884
Executive, administrative, and managerial	865	869	881	863	890	892	903	889
Professional specialty	854	864	855	854	879	889	880	879
Technical, sales, and administrative support	521	614	606	513	550	633	625	536
Technicians and related support	673	731	737	663	694	775	762	682
Sales occupations	574	557	554	575	601	572	570	601
Administrative support, including clerical	486	598	588	472	503	613	609	490
Service occupations	377	553	546	351	384	595	585	358
Protective service	628	807	794	518	647	820	811	519
Service, except protective service	345	426	423	333	352	448	445	341
Precision production, craft, and repair	624	821	815	588	629	821	814	590
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	464	618	611	424	482	635	627	445
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	454	585	579	419	474	616	608	440
Transportation and material moving occupations	572	722	714	520	579	728	716	525
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	387	529	522	368	400	555	549	381
Farming, forestry, and fishing	351	588	580	342	363	548	524	357
INDUSTRY								
Private wage and salary workers	578	682	674	563	591	701	691	581
Agriculture	368	(³)	(³)	367	372	(³)	(³)	371
Nonagricultural industries	582	\$683	\$675	569	595	\$702	\$692	585
Mining	791	815	815	784	822	(³)	(³)	825
Construction	605	865	853	562	599	\$845	\$836	559
Manufacturing	610	642	638	604	624	654	653	619
Durable goods	631	674	668	622	647	675	673	640
Nondurable goods	580	604	602	573	595	613	614	591
Transportation and public utilities	704	796	791	668	707	810	805	664
Transportation	643	781	775	609	642	782	778	605
Communications and public utilities	793	816	813	781	810	857	850	785
Wholesale and retail trade	466	539	525	462	480	552	540	477
Wholesale trade	622	653	659	620	626	664	659	623
Retail trade	420	494	486	417	434	505	497	430
Finance, insurance, and real estate	655	587	598	657	676	598	601	681
Services	579	598	597	578	596	650	645	593
Government workers	684	753	748	620	708	770	767	640
Federal	771	761	767	775	795	780	788	809
State	650	718	712	610	675	738	735	631
Local	667	764	755	580	688	782	773	597

¹ Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

² Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 50,000.

NOTE: Data for 2001 have been revised to reflect the introduction of

Census 2000-based population controls. In addition, data on "represented by unions" incorporate a minor change to the allocation procedure for that item. The change in procedure had a small effect on the estimates. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full-time workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

Table 5. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by state

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2001					2002				
	Total em- ployed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²		Total em- ployed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²	
		Total	Percent of em- ployed	Total	Percent of em- ployed		Total	Percent of em- ployed	Total	Percent of em- ployed
Alabama	1,803	169	9.4	194	10.7	1,761	157	8.9	185	10.5
Alaska	268	58	21.7	66	24.7	262	64	24.3	70	26.7
Arizona	2,174	127	5.9	141	6.5	2,184	120	5.5	144	6.6
Arkansas	1,036	65	6.3	80	7.8	1,064	63	5.9	73	6.8
California	14,219	2,299	16.2	2,526	17.8	13,983	2,454	17.5	2,639	18.9
Colorado	1,990	173	8.7	203	10.2	1,999	157	7.8	180	9.0
Connecticut	1,555	246	15.8	260	16.7	1,534	257	16.7	273	17.8
Delaware	375	46	12.1	50	13.3	369	41	11.1	45	12.1
District of Columbia	262	42	16.2	54	20.6	260	36	13.8	46	17.8
Florida	6,760	425	6.3	572	8.5	6,697	380	5.7	507	7.6
Georgia	3,652	259	7.1	301	8.2	3,643	218	6.0	256	7.0
Hawaii	522	123	23.7	136	26.0	492	120	24.4	125	25.4
Idaho	551	41	7.5	48	8.7	547	39	7.1	48	8.9
Illinois	5,613	1,016	18.1	1,083	19.3	5,450	1,066	19.6	1,122	20.6
Indiana	2,761	395	14.3	424	15.4	2,826	376	13.3	411	14.5
Iowa	1,365	175	12.8	209	15.3	1,395	155	11.1	190	13.6
Kansas	1,200	111	9.3	139	11.6	1,217	99	8.2	120	9.9
Kentucky	1,665	189	11.3	208	12.5	1,639	164	10.0	184	11.2
Louisiana	1,729	131	7.6	175	10.1	1,649	134	8.1	170	10.3
Maine	569	73	12.9	83	14.6	582	75	12.9	88	15.1
Maryland	2,426	335	13.8	408	16.8	2,460	346	14.1	415	16.9
Massachusetts	2,940	433	14.7	468	15.9	3,003	428	14.2	469	15.6
Michigan	4,488	975	21.7	1,016	22.6	4,335	914	21.1	953	22.0
Minnesota	2,432	428	17.6	445	18.3	2,503	439	17.6	457	18.3
Mississippi	1,099	61	5.5	99	9.0	1,052	69	6.6	84	8.0
Missouri	2,570	365	14.2	395	15.4	2,514	332	13.2	366	14.5
Montana	362	48	13.2	54	15.0	362	51	14.1	56	15.5
Nebraska	789	61	7.7	86	10.9	793	63	7.9	88	11.1
Nevada	954	162	17.0	175	18.4	971	147	15.2	162	16.7
New Hampshire	609	61	10.0	70	11.4	613	60	9.7	69	11.2
New Jersey	3,833	746	19.5	798	20.8	3,870	749	19.4	799	20.6
New Mexico	721	57	7.8	68	9.4	723	48	6.6	63	8.7
New York	7,802	2,063	26.4	2,152	27.6	7,844	1,987	25.3	2,088	26.6
North Carolina	3,521	129	3.7	151	4.3	3,427	111	3.2	138	4.0
North Dakota	293	22	7.5	25	8.6	291	24	8.1	28	9.8
Ohio	5,135	909	17.7	982	19.1	5,123	858	16.7	918	17.9
Oklahoma	1,391	117	8.4	130	9.3	1,421	127	8.9	150	10.6
Oregon	1,463	229	15.6	247	16.9	1,460	227	15.5	242	16.6
Pennsylvania	5,366	910	17.0	984	18.3	5,452	847	15.5	907	16.6
Rhode Island	466	83	17.8	86	18.5	471	81	17.2	84	17.9
South Carolina	1,623	73	4.5	91	5.6	1,643	81	4.9	101	6.1
South Dakota	339	20	6.0	26	7.6	350	19	5.6	24	6.9
Tennessee	2,421	185	7.6	211	8.7	2,466	222	9.0	258	10.5
Texas	8,872	489	5.5	591	6.7	8,818	451	5.1	571	6.5
Utah	971	66	6.8	75	7.8	973	60	6.2	73	7.5
Vermont	283	31	10.8	35	12.3	289	27	9.5	32	11.0
Virginia	3,233	163	5.0	209	6.5	3,208	189	5.9	249	7.8
Washington	2,487	460	18.5	498	20.0	2,553	471	18.4	512	20.0
West Virginia	719	105	14.6	115	16.0	693	92	13.3	97	14.0
Wisconsin	2,587	420	16.2	448	17.3	2,554	398	15.6	420	16.4
Wyoming	221	20	8.9	25	11.1	219	17	7.8	22	9.8

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Chart 1. Union Membership rates by state, 2002 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 13.2 percent)

